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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1849. WHOLE NO. 1473.

Original Poetry.

A ROMISH LEGEND OF ST. PETER.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY MRS. S. SMITH.

Whoever journeyeth through Imperial Rome
By many a crumbled square and massive dome,
Will find outside of St. Sebastian's gate
A wide church, time-worn and desolate,
Of antique form and mould: yet all around,
Fall seconds the ages, and the tasteful chisel
Hath no ornament to bestow on this.
A legend of the past. Time's dusty stain
Hath been a artist and the painter of the scene.
The legend doth unfold. It came had been
A splendid passing by heretofore wrought.
That glorious artist, whose creative thought
Can clothe in the sublime, o'er the marble ground—
A breathing image, as the life it seems.

The scene describes a wedding pall and town,
For which St. Peter him by search of dower,
Near the great highway, leading from the gate
Of the proud eternal city. A man was
A noble his 'mesh her walk. 'Twas at the time
When Rome was first and well—and, lust and
crime
Were thirst for human gore had reached its
height.
Peter viewed had placed'd a lonely flight:
So rash the legend—or some in show
Into the highway, straight before his view
A young Christian maid appeared in flight.
With rare of glory circling round its head
And Peter knew it was the Lord, and cried out
"Master, whence goest Thou?" And the Lord re-
plied:
"Rome! And in Rome, as now with them without fear!
With its head shrouded with the martyr's crown!
There expired, affirming it to be.
Then Peter felt a pang of dignity.

* Terence Ard in Rome, at the age of 80 years, having won for himself great wealth and honor by the Miracle of "Quo Vadis," whose sculpture, picture and architect and his contemporaries placed in open and most conspicuous with that subject, was patronized by Prince Urban VII., A.D. November VII. Terence Ard, in Rome, A.D. 1849. Peter, in Rome still exhibits many of his works, both in sculpture and architecture.

Rochester, Madison County, New York.

SABBATH BELLS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Sabbath Bells! The Sabbath Bells!
Those cooling sounds that we love!
And every pulse responsive swells
To fervent thoughts above.
To Him who set this day apart,
To Him for the blessings He gives,
Whose love, Thine, Lord, to be
In holiness and peace may live.

The Sabbath Bell! upon it peace
Upon my lowering way;
Its calm its calmness on my face
That worshippers drew near,
Within His temple to adore,
To find our thanksgiving song of praise—
For Thee and Thine we live.
My step is stayed at Thy command.

Sunset Sabbath Bell! I love the sound.
There's rest in thy tone,
It seems the nothingness of time,
Its weariness to know.
Its sorrow, its unsatisfied desire,
It touches, but we may be happy.
Forgetfulness of all that's sadness,
Affection on the chastening toil
Draw the softness near to God.

REGAM

Original Novelet.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

(CONTINUED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH, AUTHOR OF "RETRIBUTION," "THE VALE OF SHADOWS," &c.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XXIX.

"Good prisoner! Soon become to the fortune
To grow dread, and such is the living heart
With sacrifice thoughts to languish and to grieve
And need could not be to the sorrow
Of all the pastures of the west show to be set."

From a strong reluctance to take you into the deep cares of the soul, where evil is urged, I have paused with my pen in my hand, and timidly descend into the deep hell of passion and guilt without becoming saturated with the infamous ex-
tracted in the flames. Yet, I must not shrink from the duty of majesty let us invoke the angels to guard us.

Amen!

There is no meaner passion than jealousy. Its
essence, concentrated, intense love does not ex-
cite our sympathies. It is a mixture of hell and
of love that have emotion accord with the high
spirit, flashing out, as it were, from the depths of
distinguished Hagar. Yet, reader, have you never
seen a fiend in the woman you loved? Or, more
formerly, infirmly? and have you never been told
that such a blemish on God's perfect work was
the effect of a disease? Perhaps it was so. It
were a man—a Hercules in strength, as Apollo in
beauty and intellectual majesty, who could be
tained so utterly through the thoughtlessness or
passion. I have seen a woman bewailed as a Venus,
graced as Euphrosyne—blind—from an injury
sustained in infancy through the carelessness of
nurses. Here ill was attended with one disease in-
cended with the handsome and manly figure; how
of the extinguished light of heavenly love, the mor-
tal face. These misfortunes were not the faults
of the sufferers, yet the fiend of these results
were laid on them, and the ones were carried to
the grave.

And, reader, there are mental and moral deform-
ities, information—the effects of *impulse* contained in
ordinary forms and habits! these are not to be cured
can be, for they are the cause not only of much
sorrow and suffering—in physical life may be—but
of much sin, misery and shame in the world to
come, whose fatal influence pervades
through life and death and beyond the grave.
Thus a spark of jealousy is dropped into an infant's
heart, it sometimes through love, and by
insensible degrees becomes a destructive flame in the
heart.

A little, dark, wild, shy child, whose peculiar
organization demanded that her crayons should be
constantly supplied with the most delicate love by
gentleness, her self-distrust reassured by confi-
dence in expressed and neglected, while her more
beautiful companions and playmates, whose extreme
tenderness and sensibility required the hearing
process of a stronger training is fostered and
caressed; until wounded by the loss of love, the
slightest child grows doubtful of herself, distrustful
of others, and jealous of her more attractive rival,
hard, proud and defiant to all else did not love,
conspicuous and exacting towards the only one she
adored, and the fattened child converted by hard-
ness, grows fierce and more hopeless on the
love of those about her, more and more incapable
of resisting any temptation that appears to see

through her affections; and these evils have grown
with the years, and strengthened with the
strength of the children, of the girls, of the wo-
men. Alas! who can vow the end of the infinite-
ssible evil resulting from one small mistake in
education; and from what wanton carelessness,
even as well meaning parents and teachers, these
mistakes are made; and sometimes how inten-
tionally and in what good faith they are contin-
ued. However known there would seem to be
enough to do to eradicate *hereditary* evil, the roots
of our indulgence in the hearts of children, without
laboring to sow there the seeds of errors foreign
to the soil. The low voice of command was strange
to the high temperament of our Hagar; yet how
it had been planted, rank, trouble deep, and
strengthened to the bottom of her heart. The mea-
sure of indolence, selfishness and vanity was not
native to the pure soil of our Rosalia's bosom, yet
how assiduously they had been cultivated there.

Rosalia, the petted favorite, whose soft nature,
while it pleaded for indulgence, was also the most
hardening process of a strict training. Rosalia,
the child of fortune, whose fortunes had grown
softer and weaker year by year; softer and weaker,
until from very tenderness she is rendered unequal
to the conflicts of the world—a child of sorrow
may tempt her through her sympathies. Rosalia
has grown to womanhood, and, with her fond and
fatal mistake, Hagar, whose wild and
high spirit had been bowed and made
amiliorated by tenderness—Hagar still further
repulsed, hardened, and alienated by neglect,
harshness and scorn—Hagar is still high-spirited
and faithful, but inclined to entertain envy, sus-
picion and jealousy of her more favored rival.

Her jealousy of Rosalia was especially natural
and logical—I had nearly said inevitable—not only
from the fact that Rosalia was her rival, but from
the very character of the sentiment.

Rosalia, then, the beauty, the pet, and the rival
of domestic peace, with Hagar, the ordinary and
slighted girl—and with Raymond, the passive and
the artistic epicurean—Rosalia equally fascinating
in her extreme weakness, and Hagar repelled by
the affectionate tenderness of her manner and her
soft voice, and the sickly delicacy of her health.
Withers as she had won the affection of every
one, Rosalia was the last that she had to win her way.
She would have been a delightful addition to the
circle at the Rattle, a delightful female companion
to the gay young bachelor, could Hagar have shut
self of the vulture of jealousy gnawing at the bot-
tom of her heart. But Rosalia was a dangerous
rival to Hagar, for she was the one person who
not think more mentally or her than she deserves—
who had not yet found the true character and worth
of Rosalia; thus, had they been in general so-
ciety together, Hagar could have sympathized
with, and have engaged in the highest interest and
her life-long rival, could have been contented to be
her friend. But Hagar knew the secret of Ro-
salia's charms and conquests, but knew in her own
sensitive circle, here where she had a garnered
up her heart, she could have no attorneys, no
partnership, no rival, and as in this bosom's em-
pire, Hagar was the only queen and Rosalia the
usurper, she would not have been contented to
rest

Miscellaneous.

MARRIAGE.

We have for three days been devoting our leisure time to the investigation which promises to be of the most practical importance to the whole nation. It is well known that a class of medical physiologists have advanced certain new principles concerning the marriage relation, and the laws which govern it, which, if true, would revolutionize the whole theory of that relation. The time has been given, as to proof of these doctrines are some references to facts which they assert to have been observed in their own experience. On these the reader cannot positively rely, for he cannot know how much they are colored to suit the purposes of the advocates of the new theory. We have, therefore, turned to the pages of biographical history to find the facts concerning the marriage and births of the world's most distinguished men, for the purpose of testing these principles. Upon these facts we can rely, because biographers, in forming the views to which their subsequent marriages and its results, have not had any conscious relation to the question at issue in our theory. There is one difficulty, however attending this inquiry—and that is the lack of particularity in relation to the necessary facts concerning the parents and the circumstances under which the children were born. To obviate this difficulty, we have prepared a list of questions, which we trust the following points:

1.—At what ages respectively did their parents marry?

2.—What feeds the predominant condition of their minds, the extent of their acquirements, the pursuits they followed, and the nature of their mutual love?

3.—How many children did they bring into the world, what were the names and sexes of each, and was their distinguished son or daughter the first, second, third, fourth or fifth, &c., by birth?

In the biographies of men, all these facts can be found, in some a part only, and, in others none of those appears. We must be contented with such as can be found.

The principles to be tested by this inquiry are as—

1.—That marriage should not be contracted until the parties have attained the full degree of their physical and mental strength.

2.—That they should be adapted to each other —that is, while there should be a general mental harmony, the extremes of physical and mental character should not be the same in each—A man of the nervous temperament should not marry a woman, pantomimeter, should not marry a woman of the same physical development, because their children would be too nervous to endure life.

3.—There should be a suitable difference in the ages of the parties—say from five to ten years, or an average of seven years as fixed by the best physiologists.

4.—They should love each other without reference to that greater passion which can often prevail the violations of the senses.

5.—Marriage should not be contracted when the parties are past the middle of life.

6.—That the circumstances surrounding the mother, and the character of thoughts and feelings during the several months preceding the child's birth, have much to do in giving it its good or bad qualities.

Now what we have found the result, in brief, of a few days inquiry into the early history of our great men? We can only give the general results.

We find that very few of our distinguished men have been the first-born. What does that tend to show? Why, that their parents married too early in life, and not being mature themselves, could not impart the best physical and mental constitutions to their first-born. Or if they were not too young they were governed more by their lower passions during the first period of married life than subsequently. Such a state of mind gives the child a predominance of its animal over its intellectual and moral nature.

But what of the few cases we have found of the first-born becoming distinguished. In almost every instance where the facts are given we find that their parents either married late in life or were united for their superior mental qualities —that is, their passions were moderate in their development and evidently subordinate to the higher powers. Let it not be said that the parents of every great man must have been cool and of unusual superiority; for we find that the most of our revolutionary sires were from the humbler walks, who had not yet the opportunity of testing their mental strength.

Dr. Johnson, whose biography was masterly written by Boswell, of whom it was remarked in a distinguished man—perhaps Sir Walter Scott —that no man descried such a biographer; Dr. Johnson, we say, was the oldest son, but the last one being to the exception of the fact that great men are not the first-born, as deduced from the principle of marriage laid down. Why? Because both his parents were on the eve of middle age before they were united. They had long become calm and reflective. The coolness of reality rested upon them, and the great Dr. Johnson was begotten and born in the tranquil serenity of his vigorous parents.

We have spoke in rule but one example more that might at the first glance be called an exception to the rules. We refer to one of the most celebrated mentalist men that France ever produced, D'Alembert was an only son and an illegitimate. The latter fact would imply, under ordinary circumstances, a predominance of the passions on the part of his parents, and they are aved in France where such things are no matter of odium (disgrace). But D'Alembert's parents were not only in full middle life, but his mother was noted for her accomplishments, good taste, and intellectual ability. She was afterwards received and greatly honored in the highest Parisian falls. That D'Alembert's mother possessed a perfection that its reviewer declared it able to make his most hardened envy. When the fruit has one determined to live by her wits she re-married in view of literary mediocrity that no one should rely on his gen for a livelihood. The result—the chance is one of his wages, but the writer is none of nothing.

We conclude by remarking that nearly all our distinguished men have been born of parents in middle age, when they were neither in youthful weakness nor in the rebility of declining life. We hope hereafter to publish the facts elaborately being our subject. In the meantime let all gentlemen and ladies remember that the most important reform is not that of marriage.—*Protestant Temperance.*

THE MELSENS SUGAR PROCESS.

We have looked with some care over the accounts, extracted by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from the French files, in relation to the Melsens' new process for obtaining sugar, with the view of gathering such particulars as may prove of interest to scientific readers or others connected with the manufacture of sugar.

The object of the process of Mr. Melsens is to avoid the chemical changes which occur in the evaporation of the cane, and in the pipe of the sugar boil, resulting in the formation of vegetable acids, and through their action upon the crystallizable sugar, in the conversion of a portion into uncrystallizable sugar, or molasses. Mr. Melsens entirely prevents the evaporation of the juice, and the consequent formation of their acids, and asserts that, by his process, he obtains a larger yield of sugar as possible in crystallizable sugar, which does not, as in the ordinary processes, require the addition of bone to neutralize acids, or animal charcoal to decolorize it, or of other substances to coagulate the albuminous matter contained in it.

The process consists in the addition of a certain quantity of bisulphite of lime to the juice as it ship immediately after their preparation, and before they have been affected by exposure to the atmosphere. This quantity is one per cent. for the expressed juice, and two per cent. for the pulp of the beet. Sulphurous acid, as stated by a common chemist, which has been long known, and used as an agent capable of preventing fermentation, as in the manufacture of wines, cider, &c., either liquid or gaseous. The subphurous acid of the bisulphite prevents all chemical changes, as the lime is present in sufficient quantity to neutralize any acid that might possibly be produced. After the addition of the bisulphite, the liquid is kept for a few moments at a temperature of 212 deg. Fahrenheit, or there allowed to settle, and after being filtered or decanted, is submitted to to 10 deg. of Baume's aremometer. Stained wood, and left at a warm place, where it soon crystallizes entirely.

The evaporated liquor (in cases) retention, when examined by the polarizing apparatus, is found to yet cent. of crystallizable sugar, and does not contain the least trace of uncrystallizable sugar.

It is but fair to state, that the results said to have been obtained by Mr. Melsens, do not accord with entire credit in his own country, Belgium, and that the French journal, speaking of the process, asserts that to employ some other and secret means for the production of the sugar which would much increase the expense of the manufacture, and that the samples of sugar presented for the editor's inspection, had a disagreeable sulphurous odor.—*North American.*

☞ A democratic editor out West, who resides in a village post-master, was chided by a friend for the unsightly appearance of the head of his paper, and urged to get a new one. "Aish," said he, "if my head was to attract Mr. Colonner's attention, it would be all bother a week !"

LITERARY DIPLOMATISTS.

The Literary World, speaking of the recent diplomatic correspondence of Messrs. Fessenden and De Tocqueville,—which contrasts so strikingly in its tactuse and complacent consciousness with the more contemporary insensibility and self-satisfaction of their colleagues,—says "the style of the earlier would appear to be, that literary diplomacy has not yet the most successful. The style of the latter, on the contrary, is that of the perfect diplomatist, who has learned the art of saying nothing. At the course of Turkey is made to be governed by France and England, the style of a pigeon's nest is to England to by the poisons learned by this fresh act of aggression on the part of the haughty autocrat of the North. A new age opens."

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will visit Paris in May next. The Czar will be the first sovereign to whom Louis Napoleon will pay a visit. Although nearly the whole of the diplomatic body will be present on the occasion, the Emperor of Russia will be received with the honors usually reserved for the Emperor alone. Such a proposition to the forces the Emperor could march against the Turkish frontier in a few days, and chastised Turkish troops are concentrated round Adrianople, but the English fleet could not reach the Golden Horn sooner that fifteen or twenty days, and the fleet could not enter the Bosphorus within twenty-four hours.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, expects all this, and the greatest indignity he appears to be prepared to submit to, rather than allow the English fleet to enter the Bosphorus.

Kossuth and his fellow exiles are said to be living in destitution at Widin. Kossuth having refused the money he had with him among his suffering countrymen.

A steam boat ran aground at the first seventh bridge, Cincinnati, on Saturday last, and the arrangement would soon be effected.

The Pope was still at Naples, but was to leave about the 1st of October. It was to be his object to visit Rome, and, if he found a decree, accompanied by an amnesty, which had created great dissatisfaction by the Roman Catholic powers, and which the Pope himself was quiet at Rome, though there was a good deal of agitation in the public mind.

In Paris defended the Pope's decree.

Venice runs some risk of being depopulated by the mass emigration. The Paris *Presse* writes as follows:

"A few days since I visited Venice. It is calm, but wears an appearance of sadness closely resembling that of Paris during the siege. The Austrian army, that is to say, since the day on which the Austrian Government has commanded that 16,000 passports—entire families are quite 16,000 persons—should be given to those persons as they could of their depreciated capital. The fact is that the entire middle class of the city of Europe, they prefer the most humble slavery, the first time to the burning of their property, the ruin of their former opulence, in the midst of the ruins of Venice. The Austrian Government, on the other country less comfortable, to carry on their operations with the gauge of Silberg's paper, the measures which Austria has decreed against the property—money of the Venetian Empire, and against the commercial privileges of the port.

The following, from our correspondent in Rome—we hope not without good foundation:

It is said the Government of the United States has recalled Mr. Cass, Mr. Rives, the Minister to Rome and Naples, in recognizing the American Republic Government, and has sent Mr. Cass to the Pope, and that they have been recalled, the vacancy of the Papal court being filled.

It is true that American Consuls abound over Italy, and that the Roman Government pays their duty is to correctly represent the republican sentiment of America in relation to the political affairs of Europe.

A few days ago an American merchant vessel, with a cargo of wheat, was captured in the port, conducted an Austrian brig in the Dardanelles. The vessel and cargo were seized on the charge making opposite tacks. Some words of altercation was had, which ended in a challenge to fight a duel. The affair would have been arrested who had the right to do so, but the Austrian brig, in the first place, upon a tacsers much frequented by the Turks, with the design of setting it on fire. The keeper of the tavern, assisted by his friends, endeavored to defend the property, so they had a pretty fight for the benefit of the Turks. The Austrian brig then hoisted sail and left the port, leaving the vessel and cargo in possession of the Turks.

The Austrian Consul-General was then applied to, but he replied that he could not interfere in the matter, as he had no consular jurisdiction in the port.

The Austrian Consul-General then applied to the Turkish authorities, who refused to interfere, and the vessel and cargo were declared lawful prize. The Legislature will be petitioned to this effect at the next session.

It is said that by this time the people of Philadelphia are convinced, that it is dangerous to insert an advertisement in the Ledger, that it will be generally considered, from the strict observance of that paper to the rules of propriety, as of a truly alarming character, which does the grand Philadelphia during the last thirteen years, may be plainly traced to the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, by almost common consent, in 1838, that occasion, the people of that city, through "standing" stood exultingly by, while the unchecked, of flames mocked their frantic efforts to put out the fire, and the reporting bearer. Not so many gentlemen of property and standing" stood by, however, when the negro hall of the Ledger and splendid church, consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, also was given to the devouring flames; or when private dwellings, the shelters of women and children, were wantonly destroyed by the same infuriated mob; or when refreshing rain began to say to himself, Where is all this to end? if at my neighbor's hall, my neighbor's church, my neighbor's house to-day, it may be mine to-morrow. But it was not so. The mob felt secure behind the whirlwind. Many lives have been lost, numerous buildings have been consumed and destroyed, and millions of property, but the people and the pioneers of the nation will have to pay heavy costs, feel, to suppress mobs, and secondly, to compensate for the losses they occasion. Otherwise, the civil power has been repeatedly set at naught, and the Constitution violated. In the former the latter was insufficient, and troops from the interior had to be called to Philadelphia for a foreign force, for the purpose of trying the efficacy of the sign to which the mob would not listen. No one has interfered with the Ledger.

All Act too much engaged in the business of making money, and in the pursuit of pleasure, and as every man is on own Robinson, merely allowed to pursue his own course, provided the Constitution will be subservient to the people for the time being, and the laws be executed. Since the year 1830, will be in Washington to be subservient to the will of the South, and that will be enough as many feel that if any thing is to be done, it must be done by the South, as the South is the only section that has a vital interest in the question, and the only one that has the power to act. Hence, every attempt to agitate the question of slavery, every attempt to organize societies, every attempt to circulate publications, every attempt to petition Congress, every attempt to introduce resolutions, every attempt to discuss the question in Congress, every attempt to introduce bills, every attempt to legislate in any way upon the subject of slavery, is treason to the State. Great writers must confine themselves to the service of their country's glorious reign and worship for the interests of mankind, and not to the degradation of their powers for the sake of pandering to the mob of the Rabble. Let it be remembered that the Constitution will be subservient to the will of the South, and that will be enough. It would seem to be necessary, (there being no organized anti-slavery party,) that every man should be a new understanding of diplomatic usages; many individuals would be subjected to the expression of legal sentiment; or authorship, pocketing the glory and rewards, should act of them consistently, still be attached into fictions and propriety."

The Gold Region.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following article, interesting to those who have friends engaged in that fortunate, is from the "Portic News" of Sept. 1st.

The following statement, in regard to the golden country, has been received from a number of fanatic sources, from men who are no way connected with the diggings, and have been there as disinterested prospecting over the whole of that interesting region:

The Sacramento still yields a good dividend of something like ten to fifteen dollars a day to all industrious laborers, and a bar near where the gold was first discovered, which had been entirely overlooked by the engineers of new adventurers, has proved to be very rich, and will yield something like an average of two hundred dollars to a party of five. The gauge of Kelley's and Stingers" that have grown up in Mesquenning under the fatherly care, or rather the want of any care, in the country is easy to adopt the idea that the latter method of turning the river, and of working the bed, is the best. Many have followed the other, but the former has been decided to make it quite popular. It requires a party of from twenty to thirty to build the dam. The one at Mormon Island has not as yet reached its completion, although it is said that the bed of the stock have been sold here fifty per cent. above cost.

The Feather River, where the finest gold has been found, is over a hundred miles from any diggers. It yields the average of an ounce per man, if he works well. The hard and long time in this country do not fare any better here than in any other, and the natural result is that there is the least victims to the diseases of the climate. But until labor or until removed by the establishment of mills, these three thousand persons are not to be benefited.

The Ayeba River is said to be the richest place for gold, and the whole river, from its source to the sea, is said to be rich in beds. A friend of mine assured me that he had seen a company of Upturks at Ayeba, who had been at work since the present time he has already realized a few thousands by his mercantile shore-store.

Of the three towns of the Rio de los Americanos, the first of the size will probably be the most beneficial. Our citizens seem now to be universally agreed that the greater portion of the gold to be found in the present division of what is generally termed Philadelphia is to be found in the Middle Fork, or principal branch of the sources of the persons social, but these parties have not been as successful as was expected. At Oregon men seem to be the luckiest diggers on these branches.

The out-fashioned rocker is the only and the cheapest machine which has been brought from the from the city. In future years quicksilver will undoubtedly be used as a gold saver, but it has been easily procured to need the aid of amalgams.

The Sacramento and its tributaries, are at present, the middle of the day last and dry, when the rains will commence, about the 15th of October.

Upon the Sacramento and its tributaries, are at present about fifteen thousand men, and the number will rapidly increase during the winter. The winter is a truly alarming character, which does the grand Philadelphia during the last thirteen years, may be plainly traced to the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, by almost common consent, in 1838, that occasion, the people of that city, through "standing" stood exultingly by, while the unchecked, of flames mocked their frantic efforts to put out the fire, and the reporting bearer. Not so many gentlemen of property and standing" stood by, however, when the negro hall of the Ledger and splendid church, consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, also was given to the devouring flames; or when private dwellings, the shelters of women and children, were wantonly destroyed by the same infuriated mob; or when refreshing rain began to say to himself, Where is all this to end? if at my neighbor's hall, my neighbor's church, my neighbor's house to-day, it may be mine to-morrow. But it was not so. The mob felt secure behind the whirlwind. Many lives have been lost, numerous buildings have been consumed and destroyed, and millions of property, but the people and the pioneers of the nation will have to pay heavy costs, feel, to suppress mobs, and secondly, to compensate for the losses they occasion. Otherwise, the civil power has been repeatedly set at naught, and the Constitution violated. In the former the latter was insufficient, and troops from the interior had to be called to Philadelphia for a foreign force, for the purpose of trying the efficacy of the sign to which the mob would not listen. No one has interfered with the Ledger.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following article, interesting to those who have friends engaged in that fortunate, is from the "Portic News" of Sept. 1st.

The following statement, in regard to the golden country, has been received from a number of fanatic sources, from men who are no way connected with the diggings, and have been there as disinterested prospecting over the whole of that interesting region:

The Sacramento still yields a good dividend of something like ten to fifteen dollars a day to all industrious laborers, and a bar near where the gold was first discovered, which had been entirely overlooked by the engineers of new adventurers, has proved to be very rich, and will yield something like an average of two hundred dollars to a party of five. The gauge of Kelley's and Stingers" that have grown up in Mesquenning under the fatherly care, or rather the want of any care, in the country is easy to adopt the idea that the latter method of turning the river, and of working the bed, is the best. Many have followed the other, but the former has been decided to make it quite popular. It requires a party of from twenty to thirty to build the dam. The one at Mormon Island has not as yet reached its completion, although it is said that the bed of the stock have been sold here fifty per cent. above cost.

The Feather River, where the finest gold has been found, is over a hundred miles from any diggers. It yields the average of an ounce per man, if he works well. The hard and long time in this country do not fare any better here than in any other, and the natural result is that there is the least victims to the diseases of the climate. But until labor or until removed by the establishment of mills, these three thousand persons are not to be benefited.

The Ayeba River is said to be the richest place for gold, and the whole river, from its source to the sea, is said to be rich in beds. A friend of mine assured me that he had seen a company of Upturks at Ayeba, who had been at work since the present time he has already realized a few thousands by his mercantile shore-store.

Of the three towns of the Rio de los Americanos, the first of the size will probably be the most beneficial. Our citizens seem now to be universally agreed that the greater portion of the gold to be found in the present division of what is generally termed Philadelphia is to be found in the Middle Fork, or principal branch of the sources of the persons social, but these parties have not been as successful as was expected. At Oregon men seem to be the luckiest diggers on these branches.

The out-fashioned rocker is the only and the cheapest machine which has been brought from the from the city. In future years quicksilver will undoubtedly be used as a gold saver, but it has been easily procured to need the aid of amalgams.

The Sacramento and its tributaries, are at present, the middle of the day last and dry, when the rains will commence, about the 15th of October.

Upon the Sacramento and its tributaries, are at present about fifteen thousand men, and the number will rapidly increase during the winter. The winter is a truly alarming character, which does the grand Philadelphia during the last thirteen years, may be plainly traced to the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, by almost common consent, in 1838, that occasion, the people of that city, through "standing" stood exultingly by, while the unchecked, of flames mocked their frantic efforts to put out the fire, and the reporting bearer. Not so many gentlemen of property and standing" stood by, however, when the negro hall of the Ledger and splendid church, consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, also was given to the devouring flames; or when private dwellings, the shelters of women and children, were wantonly destroyed by the same infuriated mob; or when refreshing rain began to say to himself, Where is all this to end? if at my neighbor's hall, my neighbor's church, my neighbor's house to-day, it may be mine to-morrow. But it was not so. The mob felt secure behind the whirlwind. Many lives have been lost, numerous buildings have been consumed and destroyed, and millions of property, but the people and the pioneers of the nation will have to pay heavy costs, feel, to suppress mobs, and secondly, to compensate for the losses they occasion. Otherwise, the civil power has been repeatedly set at naught, and the Constitution violated. In the former the latter was insufficient, and troops from the interior had to be called to Philadelphia for a foreign force, for the purpose of trying the efficacy of the sign to which the mob would not listen. No one has interfered with the Ledger.

All Act too much engaged in the business of making money, and in the pursuit of pleasure, and as every man is on own Robinson, merely allowed to pursue his own course, provided the Constitution will be subservient to the people for the time being, and the laws be executed. Since the year 1830, will be in Washington to be subservient to the will of the South, and that will be enough as many feel that if any thing is to be done, it must be done by the South, as the South is the only section that has a vital interest in the question, and the only one that has the power to act. Hence, every attempt to agitate the question of slavery, every attempt to organize societies, every attempt to circulate publications, every attempt to petition Congress, every attempt to introduce resolutions, every attempt to discuss the question in Congress, every attempt to introduce bills, every attempt to legislate in any way upon the subject of slavery, is treason to the State. Great writers must confine themselves to the service of their country's glorious reign and worship for the interests of mankind, and not to the degradation of their powers for the sake of pandering to the mob of the Rabble. Let it be remembered that the Constitution will be subservient to the will of the South, and that will be enough. It would seem to be necessary, (there being no organized anti-slavery party,) that every man should be a new understanding of diplomatic usages; many individuals would be subjected to the expression of legal sentiment; or authorship, pocketing the glory and rewards, should act of them consistently, still be attached into fictions and propriety."

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1850.

ALL THE COPY ENTIRE OF THIS PAPER ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We think our old friends, the Postmasters, will themselves and procure us a large Club for the next month four; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will do us the favor of speaking to some influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers in the enlarged paper, as there will be no other paper in existence at with the other weekly papers, can be furnished for that it contained all religious matter. Let it be remembered that we will *send to post the same on a first class paper, as on the smallest and poorest of the small reports.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please state the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it changed *to*.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having their wish to our address when they can do so conveniently.

BACK NUMBERS.

New subscribers not wishing the back numbers commencing with the 1st of July, will please inform us when they send on their subscriptions. In all other cases they will be sent, until the story is concluded.

ANOTHER RIOT.

A riot occurred in the lower part of Philadelphia, last week, in which guns and pistols were freely used, and a number of persons severely and several fatally injured. The riot appears to have originated in the gauge of Kelley's and "Stingers" that have grown up in Mesquenning under the fatherly care, or rather the want of any care, in the country is easy to adopt the idea that the latter method of turning the river, and of working the bed, is the best. Many have followed the other, but the former has been decided to make it quite popular. It requires a party of from twenty to thirty to build the dam. The one at Mormon Island has not as yet reached its completion, although it is said that the bed of the stock have been sold here fifty per cent. above cost.

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All Act too much engaged in the business of making money, and in the pursuit of pleasure, and as every man is on own Robinson, merely allowed to pursue his own course, provided the Constitution will be subservient to the people for the time being, and the laws be executed. Since the year 1830, will be in Washington to be subservient to the will of the South, and that will be enough as many feel that if any thing is to be done, it must be done by the South, as the South is the only section that has a vital interest in the question, and the only one that has the power to act. Hence, every attempt to agitate the question of slavery, every attempt to organize societies, every attempt to circulate publications, every attempt to petition Congress, every attempt to introduce resolutions, every attempt to discuss the question in Congress, every attempt to introduce bills, every attempt to legislate in any way upon the subject of slavery, is treason to the State. Great writers must confine themselves to the service of their country's glorious reign and worship for the interests of mankind, and not to the degradation of their powers for the sake of pandering to the mob of the Rabble. Let it be remembered that the Constitution will be subservient to the will of the South, and that will be enough. It would seem to be necessary, (there being no organized anti-slavery party,) that every man should be a new understanding of diplomatic usages; many individuals would be subjected to the expression of legal sentiment; or authorship, pocketing the glory and rewards, should act of them consistently, still be attached into fictions and propriety."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The most important news brought by the Caledonia is that of an apprehended war between Turkey, and Russia and Austria, in consequence of the honorable refusal of the former power to give up the Hungarian fugitives who have united the cull of her hospitality. At the course of Turkey in refusing to be governed by France and England, the style of a pigeon's nest is to England to by the poisons learned by this fresh act of aggression on the part of the haughty autocrat of the North. A new age opens."

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will visit Paris in May next. The Czar will be the first sovereign to whom Louis Napoleon will pay a visit. Although nearly the whole of the diplomatic body will be present on the occasion, the Emperor of Russia will be received with the honors usually reserved for the Emperor alone. Such a proposition to the forces the Emperor could march against the Turkish frontier in a few days, and chastised Turkish troops are concentrated round Adrianople, but the English fleet could not reach the Golden Horn sooner that fifteen or twenty days, and the fleet could not enter the Bosphorus within twenty-four hours.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, expects all this, and the greatest indignity he appears to be prepared to submit to, rather than allow the English fleet to enter the Bosphorus.

Kossuth and his fellow exiles are said to be living in destitution at Widin. Kossuth having refused the money he had with him among his suffering countrymen.

A steam boat ran aground at the first seventh bridge, Cincinnati, on Saturday last, and the arrangement would soon be effected.

The Pope was still at Naples, but was to leave about the 1st of October. It was to be his object to visit Rome, and, if he found a decree, accompanied by an amnesty, which had created great dissatisfaction by the Roman Catholic powers, and which the Pope himself was quiet at Rome, though there was a good deal of agitation in the public mind.

In Paris defended the Pope's decree.

Venice runs some risk of being depopulated by the mass emigration. The Paris *Presse* writes as follows:

"A few days since I visited Venice. It is calm, but wears an appearance of sadness closely resembling that of Paris during the siege. The Austrian army, that is to say, since the day on which the Austrian Government has commanded that 16,000 passports—entire families are quite 16,000 persons—should be given to those persons as they could of their depreciated capital. The fact is that the entire middle class of the city of Europe, they prefer the most humble slavery, the first time to the burning of their property, the ruin of their former opulence, in the midst of the ruins of Venice. The Austrian Government, on the other country less comfortable, to carry on their operations with the gauge of Silberg's paper, the measures which Austria has decreed against the property—money of the Venetian Empire, and against the commercial privileges of the port.

The following, from our correspondent in Rome—we hope not without good foundation:

It is said the Government of the United States has recalled Mr. Cass, Mr. Rives, the Minister to Rome and Naples, in recognizing the American Republic Government, and has sent Mr. Cass to the Pope, and that they have been recalled, the vacancy of the Papal court being filled.

It is true that American Consuls abound over Italy, and that the Roman Government pays their duty is to correctly represent the republican sentiment of America in relation to the political affairs of Europe.

A few days ago an American merchant vessel, with a cargo of wheat, was captured in the port, conducted an Austrian brig in the Dardanelles. The vessel and cargo were seized on the charge making opposite tacks. Some words of altercation was had, which ended in a challenge to fight a duel. The affair would have been arrested who had the right to do so, but the Austrian brig, in the first place, upon a tacsers much frequented by the Turks, with the design of setting it on fire. The keeper of the tavern, assisted by his friends, endeavored to defend the property, so they had a pretty fight for the benefit of the Turks. The Austrian brig then hoisted sail and left the port, leaving the vessel and cargo in possession of the Turks.

The Austrian Consul-General was then applied to, but he replied that he could not interfere in the matter, as he had no consular jurisdiction in the port.

The Austrian Consul-General then applied to the Turkish authorities, who refused to interfere, and the vessel and cargo were declared lawful prize. The Legislature will be petitioned to this effect at the next session.

It is said that by this time the people of Philadelphia are convinced, that it is dangerous to insert an advertisement in the Ledger, that it will be generally considered, from the strict observance of that paper to the rules of propriety, as of a truly alarming character, which does the grand Philadelphia during the last thirteen years, may be plainly traced to the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, by almost common consent, in 1838, that occasion, the people of that city, through "standing" stood exultingly by, while the unchecked, of flames mocked their frantic efforts to put out the fire, and the reporting bearer. Not so many gentlemen of property and standing" stood by, however, when the negro hall of the Ledger and splendid church, consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, also was given to the devouring flames; or when private dwellings, the shelters of women and children, were wantonly destroyed by the same infuriated mob; or when refreshing rain began to say to himself, Where is all this to end? if at my neighbor's hall, my neighbor's church, my neighbor's house to-day, it may be mine to-morrow. But it was not so. The mob felt secure behind the whirlwind. Many lives have been lost, numerous buildings have been consumed and destroyed, and millions of property, but the people and the pioneers of the nation will have to pay heavy costs, feel, to suppress mobs, and secondly, to compensate for the losses they occasion. Otherwise, the civil power has been repeatedly set at naught, and the Constitution violated. In the former the latter was insufficient, and troops from the interior had to be called to Philadelphia for a foreign force, for the purpose of trying the efficacy of the sign to which the mob would not listen. No one has interfered with the Ledger.

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KOSSUTH AND RUSSIA.

A London letter has appeared in one of the Paris papers, *Le Temps*, which purports to have been written by Kossuth to Count Adam Potocki. It is dated August, 1849, and bears considerable internal evidence of being the production of that extraordinary man.

According to this letter, Kossuth imputes the failure of the Hungarian revolution to the fact that of himself was not a soldier, but a civilian. He says:

Chiefs of four countries have conspired not to Theodore Koszinski. In the month of May, 1848, Austria was in the power of the revolution. On the 15, with the necessary authority which I had on the 16th of May, I could have had the support of the Hungarian regiments which were in Italy, and which would have been sufficient to crush the revolution. I have been called to sign decisions which at the moment I signed them I knew to be fatal to my country, but I was not a soldier, and I always trembled the sword, I have been compelled to be the instrument of the ruin of my country. Therefore I have not been able to be a warrior, but I have been a martyr.

But what he was not, and could not be, I am a Christian. I have, therefore, pardoned all my oppressors but representing and avenging the cloud of my country, I have not pardoned. I have not forgiven and cannot forgive the perfidy of Görgey, who betrayed the sacred cause of Hungary, and who, by the capitulation of Vilagos, has sold his country to the Austrian tyrant.

In reply of the President of Nicaragua was very satisfactory, its tenor may be inferred from the following extract:

The satisfaction which I experience in having the honor of receiving for the first time a representative of the American Government, is only equalled by the good desires and hopes with which your words have inspired me; the extraordinary progress of your Government, and the circumstances with which Nicaragua is surrounded, make the appointment of your representative the object of my most serious attention. Since the establishment of our institutions the people of all nations, and especially those of the United States, have found that the *dominion Continental belongs to Americans*, and that the Government of Washington is the natural protector of the continent.

Nicaragua, in one word, is very well pleased to shelter herself under the wings of the Eagle, and to be one of the stars of the North American constellation.

Mr. Squier has also been addressed by the President of Nicaragua, made a speech in which he said that, in order to secure the harmony of the Gulf of Fonseca, the permanent settlement of both, it was essential to pursue a system of policy exclusively American.

A cardinal principal in this policy is *a total separation of the affairs of the American Republics from the complications of European politics*, and to promote trade and commerce with all nations, by the establishment of treaties, and the agreement of our institutions the people of all nations, and especially those of the United States, and that *the

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

MR. POE.

A great feat of swimming, performed by the late Mr. E. A. Poe, in his youth, having been doubted, Robert H. Colell, of Richmond, Virginia, says:

"In his boyhood, Mr. Poe was noted for feats of hardiness, strength, and activity, to an extent almost beyond the credible; and it is said that he looks back upon these achievements with greater pride than upon any subsequent mental triumphs. I was present with a run of thirty yards, or longer, on a dead level, the distance of twenty-one feet six inches—a feat never equalled within our knowledge, and one which, if not true, is a lie.

"The Four-mile race has been frequently performed in the James river at Richmond, and is undergone en masse. Some of these races I have myself seen, and others have been described to me by those who were among the most distinguished in the sport. Mr. Poe was always the first to attract the swimming feat above described. We accompanied Mr. Poe in boats. Messrs. Robert Stannard, Jaquelin Ambler, Dr. Amiss, and John Mordecai, I think, and one or two others, were also of the party. Mr. Poe was then in his full vigor, and, unlike back in Richmond immediately after the feat—which was undertaken for a wager.

THE CHOLERA.

Drs. Snow, Budd and Bristan, and other celebrated physicians, who have proposed a new theory which they assert that the cause of malignant cholera is in the drinking water, are confirmed by Dr. Rudd procured water from different parts of London, and detected organisms in great numbers in every specimen of water from the Thames. In a long letter to the Times, that this organism is the cause of the disease, and that it is a swallowing, into the intestinal canal, and there becomes "multiplied and developed in the putrefaction which is characteristic of living beings." The presence and propagation of these organisms, and the action they excite in the system, is the peculiar fact which is characteristic of malignant cholera. These organisms are discovered in the water, in the shape of impalpable particles, in contact with articles of food, and principally in the drinking water, collected pipes. The evidence on which these conclusions are founded has been placed in the hands of the Royal College of Physicians, and will shortly be made known to the world for the benefit of mankind.

INDIGO.

We find the following curious statement respecting indigo, in one of our contemporaries:

"The indigo plant was a native of South Carolina. It grew spontaneously among its weed and weeds and shrubs. Mr. Miles Brewton planted some of it on a small to a farmer neighbor. 300 bags of exportation were before the Revolution. In the year 1748, South Carolina exported to Great Britain 136,000 pounds of indigo. This year was granted a bounty of twelve cents per pound on indigo, of the growth of America. In 1897, when that ordinance was passed, indigo was one of the staples of South Carolina, we believe of Georgia also. Now not a pound is made in either state, and it is raised in South Carolina, or as far as we know, in all the South. A plant which is indigenous to that region, and which in its early cultivation was exceedingly productive, has become, in our countries, by the cheap labor of India. Great Britain now pays seven millions of dollars a year for indigo raised in India.

CURIOUS.

A passenger on board the Steamship Panama writes as follows from the Bay of Panama, dated after we left the harbor of Acapulco, our company was compelled to leave their baggage behind, to get out other company up, and the action was the same, and for five or eight minutes they kept flying about in every direction. The shock was terrific. About 8 in the evening they both commenced again, and were more severe and good for three. Nothing animal being near the company, I am at a loss to account for the singular action."

MORE.

Mr. Bowditch, of the coasters and deaths during the last week in the city was 136—adults 63, and children 87.

The Mormons.

PROPOSED MORMON STATE.

The Mormons resolved to be the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, unknown ten years ago, have created a sensation for a few days in Washington, which is to be understood by Congress at its next session, and which is to govern them until Congress shall otherwise direct. The plan is a novel one. The document is the result of the labors of a committee appointed by a convention of the Mormons, and which is to govern them until Congress shall otherwise direct. The plan is a novel one. The document is the result of the labors of a committee appointed by a convention of the Mormons, and which is to govern them until Congress shall otherwise direct. The plan is a novel one. The document is the result of the labors of a committee appointed by a convention of the Mormons, and which is to govern them until Congress shall otherwise direct. The plan is a novel one.

The Constitution is in the usual form of such documents coming our new States. The three departments of Government, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive, are established. The Legislative is to consist of two houses, the members of each to be elected for five whole years out of the United States, and locked by oath to support of the Constitution of the United States, and the Lieutenant-Governor, with the customary offices, compose the Executive, and the Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature shall establish. The Declaration of Rights secures to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, and the right of worship or interfere with any man's mode of worship; he does not disturb the public peace and does not molest others who do not worship. Not a word is said about slavery, and as the Mormons are all, or nearly all, opposed to slavery, the probability is, that the idea of introducing slaves into the territory is not to be entertained. The General Assembly adopted the instrument in July, and elected Abram W. Babbitt, as their delegate to present it to Congress, to urge upon that body the admission of the new State into the Union.

The following are the elected functionaries of the new State:

Commencing at the third deg. North latitude, where it crosses the 109th deg. longitude, West of Greenwich, thence due North to the 42d deg. to the Northern boundary of Mexico; thence West and along the said boundary to the 120th deg. to the Northern line of Mexico, and on the North, bounded by Lower California and the Pacific Ocean; thence along the coast North-Westerly to the 42d deg. of North lat., thence East to the 120th deg. North to where said line intersects the dividing ridge of waters flowing into the Great Basin and the North, thence along the said North-Westerly to the dividing ridge of waters flowing into the Great Basin, thence with the waters running into the Great Basin, thence Easterly with the said ridge to the point of mountains that separate said waters flowing into the Colorado and the Great Basin on the South, waters flowing into the Great Basin on the South, to the summit of the said ridge, thence with the mountains; thence South-East and South by the dividing ridge of mountains that separate the waters flowing into the gulf of Mexico, from the waters flowing into the Great Basin, to the place of beginning, to set forth in a map drawn by Charles Preuss, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, in 1848.

The following letter from a correspondent of the New York Tribune, gives an interesting account of the Mormon settlement at the Salt Lake:

Great Salt Lake City, July 6, 1852.

Perhaps a few lines from a stranger in this strange land, and one who will soon leave it, perhaps, will be judged sufficiently interesting to find a place in your columns.

The company of gold diggers which I have the honor to accompany, consists of about 150 men, and judge our feelings when, after some twelve days' travelling through a country of the most desert, and the last one hundred miles of the distance through a country of the most barren, sunless and difficult nature, we found ourselves in the midst of the richest and most beautiful valley I ever beheld.

We descended the last mountain by a passage excessively steep and strange, and continued for a gradual descent through a narrow ravine for five or six miles, when we suddenly emerged from the pass, an extensive and cultivated valley opened before us, at the same moment that we caught a glimpse of the distant houses of the Great Salt Lake, which lay to the left, and the Utah Lake to the right, and the distance of some twenty miles.

Immediately on our descent we discovered the valley, extensive herds of cattle, horses and sheep were grazing on the hills and in the meadows, and fine houses and cultivation from which we had no doubt that we should find the first that we should meet in the distance. Passing over some miles of pasture-land, we at length found ourselves in a broad and fenced street, extending Westward in a straight line for several miles. Houses of wood or sun-dried brick were thickly clustered on the main street, and the whole valley was under the most thorough cultivation. Fields of barley, wheat, and potatoes not more than one occupying an acre of land. The whole space for miles, excepting the streets and houses, was in a high state of cultivation. Fields of barley wheat stood waiting for the harvest, and Indian corn, potatoes, oats, flax and all kinds of garden vegetables, were growing in profusion, and seemed almost in the same state of forwardness as at the same latitude in the States.

At first sight of all these signs of cultivation in the wilderness, we were transported with wonder, and pleasure. Some stopped, some gazed in silence, some laughed, and some ran and fairly danced in the street. It was a scene impossible to convey to four thousand on many miles' distance which marks the progress of advancing civilization. We passed on, small scenes like these, expecting every moment to come to some commercial centre.—Some more business point in the Great Metropolis of the Mountains; but we were disappointed. No hotel, no large store, nothing of the kind. At last I thought I was an experiment—an order of things established, and I asked "Where is the principal street?" "Here," he answered, "or Mormonism." In short, I thought it very much like Mormonism pervaded. However, on inquiry, I found that a combination of seemingly impossible circumstances had come to pass in this singular state of affairs. There was no money in the country, and there had been no trade. Every one had his land, and lived on it; every one cultivated it, and produce a small farm in the district.

And the strangest of all was that the great city, extending in every direction, was built, had been erected, and every house and store made, within one or two months, from the time of our arrival—while at the same time good lodges were erected in the streets, and houses finished.

There was abundance of mechanic shops, of domestic manufactures, and factories, etc.—but they needed no sign, nor had they time to paint or erect them. The greatest part of the work, which, in the rude their several trades, all most cultivate the land, for they do not find a market for any of the articles but their own within a thousand miles—and every one had his land, and on it

Selected Poetry.

OCTOBER.

BY THE LATE WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart! thou dawnest here,
With sad and faded leaves to strew
The Summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every Western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice;
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to my gaze!
Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours,
Where are their living raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold
My life's dim emblems rustling round,
In hues of crimson and of gold—
The year's dead honors on the ground:
And, sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightsome moments shone,
They came in zephyrs from the West,
They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast;
Through Summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But, changed and strengthened now, they beat
In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new,
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,
And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath,
Which Hope about her forehead twines
Till Grief's hot sighs around it breathe,
Then Pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas, for Time, and Death, and Care,
What gloom about our way they fling!
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial-pageant of the Spring:
The dreams that each successive year
Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness side by side!

Biographical Sketch.

EDGAR A. POE.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Edgar Allan Poe is dead. He died in Baltimore on Sunday, September 7. This announcement will startle many, but few will be grieved by it. [illegible]

[illegible]

... for his support. A few weeks ago he proceeded to Richmond in Virginia, where he lectured upon the poetical character, &c.; and it was understood by some of his correspondents here that he was this week to be married most advantageously, to a lady of that city, a widow, to whom he had been previously engaged while a student in the University.

The character of Mr. Poe we cannot attempt to describe in this very hastily written article. We can but allude to some of its more striking phases.

His conversation was at times almost supra-mortal in its eloquence. His voice was modulated with astonishing skill, and his large and variably expressive eyes looked repose or shot fiery tumult into theirs who listened, while his own face glowed, or was changeless in pallor, as his imagination quickened his blood or drew it back frozen to his heart. His imagery was from the worlds which no mortals can see but with the vision of genius. Suddenly starting from a proposition, exactly and sharply defined in terms of utmost simplicity and clearness, he rejected the forms of customary logic, and by a crystalline process of accretion, built up his occular demonstrations in forms of gloomiest and ghastliest grandeur, or in those of the most airy and delicious beauty—so minutely, and distinctly, yet so rapidly, that the attention which was yielded to him was chained till it stood among his wonderful creations—till he himself dissolved the spell, and brought his hearers back to common and base existence, by vulgar fancies or exhibitions of the ignoblest passion.

He was at all times a dreamer—dwelling in ideal realms—in heaven or hell—peopled with the creatures and the accidents of his brain. He walked the streets, in madness or melancholy, with lips moving in indistinct curses, or with eyes upturned in passionate prayer, (never for himself, for he felt, or professed to feel, that he was already damned, but) for their happiness who at the moment were objects of his idolatry;—or, with his glances introverted to a heart gnawed with anguish, and with a face shrouded in gloom, he would brave the wildest storms; and all night, with drenched garments and arms beating the winds and rains, would speak as if to spirits that at such times only could be evoked by him from the Aidenn close by whose portals his disturbed soul sought to forget the ills to which his constitution subjected him—close by the Aidenn where were those he loved—the Aidenn which he might never see, but in fitful glimpses, as its gates opened to receive the less fiery and more happy natures whose destiny to sin did not involve the doom of ...

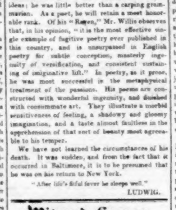
[illegible]

ANNABEL LEE.

[illegible]

LUDWIG.

Wit and Humor.



WATCHMEN VS. SERENADERS.

[illegible]

GEMS FROM LONGFELLOW.

[illegible]

Selected Articles.

ÆRIAL NOCTURNAL EXCURSION FROM MARSEILLES TO TURIN.

[illegible]

Humorous Poetry.

THE WADDLES.

[illegible]

TO NEIGHBOR EPHRAIM.

[illegible]

ANNA MARIA COUPLET.

A ROMANTIC PAGE FROM HISTORY.

[illegible]

A KENTUCKIAN CLAIMING PRECEDENCE OF A COUNT.

[illegible]

TEMPERANCE IN WINE COUNTRIES.

[illegible]

For Housekeepers.

JELLIES FOR THE SICK.

[illegible]

The Olio.

[illegible]

Agricultural.

WHEAT.

[illegible]

WARTS ON HORSES.

[illegible]

The Riddler.

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

[illegible]

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

[illegible]

CHARADE.

[illegible]

GEOMETRICAL QUESTION.

[illegible]

CONUNDRUMS.

[illegible]

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

[illegible]

Varieties.

MARY.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The graceful and the beautiful,
The gentle, kind, and airy,
Together met, to mould the form,
And gift the mind of Mary:
There's nature in each careless curl,
In every grace a moral;
Her mouth—'tis Cupid's mouth—sweet girl,
And full of pearls and coral!

She's like the key-stone to an arch
That consummates all beauty;
She's like the music to a march,
Which sheds a joy on duty!
All happy thoughts and feelings rife
Seem evermore to guide her;
The very ills and cares of life
Forget themselves beside her!

Each sweet expressive glance appears
Of nature's best selection:
It took the world six thousand years
To perfect such perfection!
All gifts divine that could combine,
All charms of nymph or fairy,
Agreed to grace one beauteous face,
And witch the world with Mary!

She speeds as if with wings, so fleet
No birds could e'er surpass them,
Yet none can ever spy her feet,
Though 'tis believed she has them!
She lends a spell to every scene,
Her step makes winter vernal;
A something half divine, between
The earthly and eternal!

THE TURN OF LIFE.

[illegible]

Advertisements.

[illegible]

[illegible]